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CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Fashionable Clothing.

Business suits, ready made overcoats, from $20 to $45, at No. 52 St. Clair street, Wm. Ladley & Co.

January 2, 1866.

Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute opens. Send for catalogue to Rev. R. T. Taylor.

Cloak Manufactory.

Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is complete at all times with the newest of the season; their prices are at the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their stock will be found complete with saleable goods suitable for the wants of the wholesale trade. 21 Fifth street.

Shawls from One Dollar.

We have now in stock full lines of fashionable shawls, from the Breakfast Shawl at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Thanksgiving Day—Ladies' Furs.

There will be no better time to buy ladies' furs than to-day. Wm. Fleming, No. 129 Wood street, has a large and fashionable stock of all the various qualities, and all of which will be sold at less prices than any other house in the city. Also, ladies' fur hoods, skating caps, gents' fine fur caps, collars and gloves. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's, first-class hat, cap ladies' fur house, No. 129 Wood street.

Purviance's Cod Photographs.

Only 25 cents. Operate in any weather, and guarantee satisfaction to every customer. We take every kind of picture known to the art, from life size down to the smallest miniature. Gallery, corner Market and Fifth streets.

Just the Article Wanted.

Our manufacturers and steamboat men have long desired to procure a substitute for lardoil. They have tested a great many petroleum lubricators, but none have answered or proved to be a real substitute. Some of these preparations have done very well on some parts of their machinery, but for cutting screws and such work they have failed. The Sperm Lubricator, manufactured by Buffum, Kelsey & Co., has proved itself to be just the article wanted. It is considered to be equal to lard or sperm oil in every respect. We would advise all concerned to try it. See advertisement in another column.

"Got the Blues."

How often do we hear this complaint made. The reason generally ascribed is that something has gone wrong, but if you will question the patient in regard to health, habits, &c., you will very often find that indigestion is the prime cause. The delicacy of the brain and stomach is very close, and nothing so sours the feelings and disposition as dyspepsia. It is a singular fact that most suicides are dyspeptics. If our nourishment is properly digested, the mind is also well impressed, and will solve our troubles, pointing out sunshine ahead and inclining us to look on the bright side of life; thus is it our duty to guard against this anon, sour, indigestion—and the best remedy we have found to assist digestion as Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured some very bad cases of dyspepsia of even ten or fifteen years standing. For sale by Joseph Fleming, corner of Market street and the Diamond.

General Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a large stock of standard makes of domestic goods in our assortment. Bruner's Balmorals, A and B, fringe and domestic Skirts, of well known brands; Kerchiefs, Waterfalls, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves and Lady Washington Shawls. Prints, of all standard brands; Muslins, of all widths; Blankets, all sizes and weights; Merinos, Silks, Cobargs and Delaines. Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all whom suffer with the Piles, that he has been afflicted for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering with the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles to give Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

THE DEATH WARRANT.

The Boyd Hill Murderers—Marschall and Freeke, and the Female Poisoner, Mrs. Grinder, to be Hanged—Reading of the Death Warrants at the Jail—How the Prisoners Received the News of their Fate—Impressive Scenes—No Hope for Commutation of Sentence.

Yesterday forenoon one of the final scenes in the criminal history of the Boyd Hill murderers, and also of Mrs. Grinder, the poisoner, took place within the massive walls of their gloomy prison-house, in the presence of a large gathering of gentlemen, representing the civil, political and religious elements in our local organization. It was the announcement to the unfortunate prisoners of their doom to be hanged by the neck until dead, for the commission of crimes which startled and appalled not only the community in the annals of crime in Western Pennsylvania there was never known such an unthinkable and fiendish sequence of crimes as the murder of John Foerster, last August, on Boyd's Hill. That foul deed of blood was committed by Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall and August Freeke, for the sake of valuable plunder which they both coveted at the time, and possessed. Not only were they disappointed in not finding any considerable amount on the person of the murdered man, but they were bitterly overtaken by outraged and injured justice, and the guilt fastened upon them. The murder, therefore, The villainy of Lucretia Borgia was re-enacted in our midst by Mrs. Martha Grinder, whose secret hatred against her husband found vent in the administration of slow poison to her selected victims. The atrocity of her crime must be partly considered, when we state that the evidence arrayed against her shows that she attempted the life of her husband by several persons by the means indicated. In her case, also, the law has not been slow to vindicate itself: all three of the murderers were fairly tried by the constituted authorities of the State, pronounced guilty of the crimes charged against them, and yesterday morning their death warrants were read to them in their respective cells by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, John H. Stewart, Esq.

A large party of gentlemen met the sheriff in the office of Jail Warden White, about ten o'clock A. M. Among those present, we noticed the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, district attorney, Rev. Dr. Clark, Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Captain Charles W. Batcheler, William C. McCarthy, Esq., James Scott, Esq., and others, including the representatives of the public press of Pittsburgh. Accompanying Sheriff Stewart and Warden White, the party proceeded to the cell of Marschall on the first corridor. The jail presented a singularly quiet appearance as we entered. All the prisoners had been locked in their cells, and not a single sound was heard save the measured tramp of the several officers present to witness the law faithfully carried out. Ascending the stone steps that lead to the corridor, the cells of South cells of Marschall and Freeke are located, the place of the former bidding forever the public gaze was soon reached and we entered. The prisoner, Marschall, had no intimation of the character of the business that brought the orderly crowd when the Sheriff informed him of it. He received his visitors in a kind mood, and for the first few minutes he conducted himself for the solemn scene about to take place. After a short silence, Sheriff Stewart addressed the prisoner in a feeling manner and read the death warrant, which is as follows:

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John H. Stewart, Esquire, High Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, send greeting:

Whereas, at the General Jail Delivery and Terminer, held in and for the county of Allegheny in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the October Sessions, A. D. 1865, a certain Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall was indicted for the crime of murder, and was on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1865, convicted by the verdict of the first degree, and was, therefore, on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1865, by the said Court of Over and Terminer to be taken thence to the jail of the county of Allegheny, and there hanged by the neck until he be dead, and require you, the said John H. Stewart, Esquire, High Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the said Court to be executed upon the said Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall, between the hours of nine and five of the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1866, in the manner directed by the 7th section of the act of the General assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1850, entitled an act to consolidate, revise, and amend the laws of this Commonwealth, as the same has been supplied and pleadings and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Commonwealth the ninetieth.

By the governor.

As soon as the reading was concluded Marschall broke out in deep sobs. His athletic frame shook violently like a strong oak in a fierce storm, and for some time he was not all master of himself. But when the party were about leaving the cell he recovered his self-possession, and bidding all present good-by, the door was closed upon him, and he left to brood over his sins and crimes, and prepare for punishment in the near future.

Sheriff Stewart next proceeded to the cell occupied by the prisoner Freeke who will be hung on the same day with Marschall. As the company entered they found Freeke comfortably reclining on a stool in the act of reading his Bible. Through an interpreter (J. J. Seibenick, Esq.,) he was at once informed of the object of the visit, and the death warrant was read to him as in the case of his confederate Marschall. At the close of the reading Freeke asked the Sheriff in German, saying that he looked upon the part he enacted in the solemn scene as a duty only that he was bound to perform under the law. Freeke gradually became more and more nervous as the reading progressed, and afterwards protested his innocence, declaring that he knew nothing of the murder. Turning to Marschall, he nodded to that gentleman on the shoulder and said, "You did wrong—you will get your reward for it." Leaving the cell, he proceeded to the party finally proceeded to the cell of Mrs. Grinder, on the second corridor. She was found dressed like the others, and was awaiting her cell, and appeared to be deeply moved. She sunk down upon her low cot and buried her face in the pillow, as if to weep for the terrible grief which filled her soul. The death warrant was produced and read as before, fixing the day of Jan. 12, 1866, as the day of January, 1866. After it was read, her counsel, Mr. Marshall, addressed her, telling her she was to suffer the extreme penalty for the law. Once she fainted, but restored and the party withdrew from her cell. They were appalled, and each deeply impressed coming out of the gloomy cells, realizing fully the terrible reality of the fate of the unfortunate individuals in their minds of the witnessed and ratified to be inflicted upon the victims of cruelty. There will be no hope for these creatures in the hour of their execution. No executive clemency will be extended to

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

This anxiously expected document was received by us yesterday afternoon, and was immediately issued in an extra COMMERCIAL, to meet the urgent desire of the public.

It commences with an ascription of thanks to God for the preservation of the United States, and with words of affectionate grief for the death of President LINCOLN.

The principal points of interest in the Message are the following:

1. A repudiation of the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, as contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

2. An explanation of the reconstruction policy, as founded on the Constitution, which does not regard the States that had been in insurrection as conquered provinces, but as States whose legitimate functions were suspended, and whose unlawful acts were null and void from the beginning. His policy has been Constitutional but cautious, and bearing upon the ultimate restoration of civil functions and former relations to the several States.

3. A declaration of purpose to re-establish the regular operation of United States courts in all the States, and to bring to trial persons charged with treason, that the crime may be punished in them and made odious in the estimation of the people.

4. An exposition of his views with regard to the freedmen, giving assurance that their interests shall be provided for, expressing opposition to any forcible removal of them from the country, and leaving the question of their right to suffrage, on the same grounds as that of others is by the Constitution, to the several States.

5. After a brief reference to the Reports of the several Secretaries, the President, entering on it more at length, gives a hopeful view of the finances of the country. But feeling that the debt is a heavy burden, incurred in a noble cause, he recommends a strict economy and an equitable system of taxation, expressing the assurance that it is perfectly safe, and will be paid entirely within thirty years.

On the state of our foreign relations, the President states that out of our domestic conflicts have arisen some questions with foreign nations which are yet in an unsettled condition. With England, it is a question of compensation for losses incurred by our commerce through privateers fitted out and manned in English ports, involving also the settlement of important principles of international law, and the significant statement is made that "for the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice." With reference to difficulties with France and Spain, connected with regal propagandism, the President affirms the adherence of this Government, as in past times, to the plain interpretation and meaning of the MONROE doctrine.

The Message we regard as able, clear, decided, and well calculated to satisfy the high expectations of those whose faith in the President never wavered; and to allay the fears of those who, from whatever cause, suffered themselves to entertain even a single doubt. On all the points discussed, he exhibits the strength of the real statesman, while from beginning to end the Message glows with generous love of Freedom, and the ardor of genuine Patriotism. In every word there is a hearty honesty, and a sincerity of purpose, which with those disposed to listen to reason and moderation will make him even stronger than ever before.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.

Next to the President's Message this is a document that will be read with the greatest interest. We have, therefore, spread it before our readers to-day entire. It is a connected, and, although the main facts are familiar to the public, a deeply interesting official, therefore perfectly authentic narrative, of the war from the time GRANT took command of the armies to the closing of the war. For the first time the reasons for and bearings of certain movements, especially connected with the operations against Richmond, are here disclosed.

The praise which the Lieutenant General bestows on General MEADE is unreserved,—did it proceed from almost any other source, the disposition to acquiesce in it would be less general.

The report also severely criticises the conduct of Major General BUTLER and other general officers.

The document in style is clear and direct,—the events in narrates are the only praise the Lieutenant General takes to himself.

MAKING TREASON "INFAMOUS."—President JOHNSON repeats the declaration that the traitors should be tried and their "offense made infamous." To this end he is for bringing traitors before the civil tribunal, "in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated." So says the whole country, with the addition, sooner the better.

THE President's Message was sent to this city, and we presume throughout the country also, several days in advance. The medium of communicating with the Press was through the American Telegraph Company under the auspices of the War Department. It was a wise forethought that saved the Message from the mutilating ordeal of the wires. Copies of the Reports of the Secretary of War, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, and Lieutenant General GRANT, were forwarded in advance, either through the medium mentioned or the mail.

THE manly and earnest utterances by the President in behalf of the Freedman cannot fail to awaken a cordial response from lovers of freedom everywhere. It is evident that they have no truer friend than the President, but he believes that their enfranchisement will not be attained by mild than by forcible measures. In this respect the tone of the message is in keeping with its hopefulness on all the questions treated by it.

THE words of the President on the part of England in behalf of the South, will not meet with a warm response from every true American heart. Nor will they be without effect in opening the eyes of JOHN BULL to the position he occupies in this question. The Message, in this important part, is in perfect accord with the settled will of the country.

FREEDOM OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The *National Republican*, of Saturday, says: "We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that, in pursuance of the President's purpose to bring the Government back to the good old constitutional times of free speech and a free press, an order was issued yesterday morning removing the censorship upon the press everywhere within the boundaries of the United States. We know this will be glorious news, not only to the telegraphic correspondents and publishers of journals North and South, but to the loyal people of all the States."

On Thursday afternoon a man named John R. Wilcox, was drowned in the Ohio river, at a point about seven miles below the city. He started to cross the river, from the south bank, in a skiff loaded with poultry; when about the middle of the stream the boat capsized, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. His body has not yet been found. The friends of the deceased reside in Freeport, Armstrong county. He leaves a wife, but no children.

—Philadelphia claims to have but, two poets. One of these she accords all the honors she is undoubted, and the other is Henry B. Hirst, author of "Endymion," and of numerous lyrics of great merit. For some years past, Mr. Hirst has been a resident of the lunatic ward of the City Asylum, at Blockley, on the North bank of the Schuylkill, but he is harmless, amiable and thoughtful. Latterly he has resumed his pen, for his mind is regaining its vigor, and his concordeons are as good, at least, as those which originally laid his reputation.

In announcing the close of his operatic season in New York, Mr. Maretzek also announces the production of "L'Africaine" for the night of the 1st of December. The work will be given only a few times this season, but will probably be the leading attraction of the next. Maretzek publishes in the daily papers the cards of subscribers, and we remind the public that New York is ahead of all the European cities, excepting Paris and London, in the production of this work.

In the contested election case of Weaver against Given, candidates for the Commissionership of Philadelphia, the Court on Saturday quashed the first petition of contestant, dated October 30th, on the ground of its being vague and indefinite. The merits of the case will rest upon the petition of November 16th, made by fifty citizens.

The public school building of the Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The building was originally known as the country residence of David Lardreth, Esq., in Penn township. It has been used for twenty-five years, and three hundred pupils were in attendance last week. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,000.

Efforts to raise a monument to the memory of Major General Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg, are being pushed forward with vigor by the members of the First Army Corps.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by the hand of a parricidal traitor. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had just been elected, and that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union, and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of government, and I rely upon that confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their support, and that is by firmly following the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my administration will, in a great measure, depend on your and their unbiased and harmonious action.

THE UNION OF THE STATES.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves should last. "The United shall be perpetual" are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union" by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more palpably visible in the events of than in the framing and adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history, and it may truly be compared with the most celebrated civil acts of legislation recorded in the annals of mankind in any part of the earth. The members of the convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other countries, both ancient and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it was submitted for approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and counted populous communities by their conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all its parts should have been finally and definitively adopted in one way to its supporters?

MEANING AND POWER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution to which alle was thus imposed was received as a work of consummate wisdom for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquility. Nearly all the powers of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to them. State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain it, whenever its tranquility or all. Does the issue of time reveal any defect in the mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. All these powers, rights, and privileges have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson as well as by Washington, by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the People of the United States, was "to regard the Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson call up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

ACQUIESCENCE IN DECISION OF THE MAJORITY.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which has thus come down to us, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against the tyranny of arbitrary power, and from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, all minds were then directed to the most exact balance of power between the different departments of the Government, and the best provision against encroachments by the one upon the other. The success of the trial is a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States, and even within a State a distinction of qualification prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be elected. Experience has led to uniformity in the one case, and to diversity in the other. It recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. And the enjoyment of the Constitution, it remained as before, the uniform usage for each State to change from time to time the electors, according to its own judgment, and, under this system, one State often altered has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until how universal suffrage, or something approximating to it, prevails. And it was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the right, that it has never been drawn into dispute the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding the limits fixed by the Constitution to the powers of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, can be regarded as a departure from the Constitution. If any departure by the Executive from a policy which had been settled by the laws of war, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, or by the legislation of his colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Southern States. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an interference with the Constitution of the United States; but future Congresses, while they have the power to regulate the elective franchise throughout the country, cannot make any discrimination between persons of different races or colors, unless it be based upon some open, visible, and reasonable distinction. It is not enough to say that this power has been exercised in the past, by the people of the United States, in the choice of their representatives, and that it may be safely trusted hereafter in their hands. The policy of the Government upon this question, as well as upon all others, must be shaped in accordance with the Constitution, or the validity of the acts of those who administer it will be endangered. This is specially true of the question now under consideration. The Constitution defines the only mode in which any of the States can be brought into the Union, and it commits to Congress the duty of deciding what proof is necessary, and when it has been furnished. Whatever may have been the power of the President to issue provisional commissions for the governments of States, during the existence of the war, and while they were in a condition of revolt against the United States, no one will claim that power now. Hence all acts of the Executive, and all commissions given or appointments made by him, since the close of hostilities, must be considered as having been issued without authority, and as being utterly void. Even if it were otherwise, the presumption arising from the omission of Congress to recognize the legality of governments thus established would be conclusive against them. Finally, the Senate is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The full exercise of the powers of the General Government in the States must depend on the Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present circumstances of some of the States objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed, lest claims should arise against the Government. Even the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the present year, and it was recommended to Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your undoubtedly belongs the power to provide for the civil authority of the United States is, therefore, especially enjoined, upon you the duty of making provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest tribunals established for the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be finally and forever settled, that no State of right has or ever had the right to renounce its place in the Union.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The war has four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged in productive labor, thereby commencing a society of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I have always desired to see the exercise of that function of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress, of the late insurrectionary districts, towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute loyal governments, has not seemed to me to exhibit a disposition to exercise the power in hostility to the principles upon which it was founded. Reserving to each House the right to determine the qualifications of its own members, Congress has sanctioned the right of each State to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and has thereby indicated its opinion that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Many privileges have been regulated by the laws of the States, and all laws remain in force which are not specially set aside by the action of the General Government or the change in the circumstances. Marriages are valid, debts are collected, property is held and transmitted by will or descent, and the relations of husband and wife and parent and child are recognized in all the courts. Thus, in the absence of Congress, the existing laws in relation to the freedmen, with the modifications which circumstances require, have been allowed to take effect, and operate as a system of police for the regulation of their conduct and their civil rights. Whether this system is to be modified, or a new one established, is a question for the consideration of the present Congress, and I cannot doubt that you will treat it with the fullest deliberation and the most careful regard for the rights of all classes and conditions of men. Our relations with the Indian tribes have required attention, and the policy hitherto successfully pursued towards them has been modified and improved, as circumstances have suggested or experience proved to be necessary. Sound principles have been established, adhered to, and vindicated by the results. Wherever the power of the United States has been fully asserted, the tribes have been brought to submit to its authority, and to acknowledge their dependence and their duty. Wherever they have been left to themselves, without the presence of a military force, they have been prone to renew their barbarous warfare with each other, and to threaten the advancing settlements of our people. Theft, robbery, and murder have been frequent in proportion to the distance from military posts, and the object of the Government, to induce habits of peace, has been defeated. Experience has proved that the most humane and economical method of dealing with them is to place them on reservations, where they can be controlled and instructed, and enabled gradually to change their habits of life. Congress has wisely adopted this system, and has made liberal appropriations to carry it into effect. Suitable provision should be made for the enforcement of authority, for the punishment of crime, and for the establishment of such courts as are required for the adjudication of their controversies. Blankets and goods are not the only articles required by them. They are pre-eminently a pastoral people, and their civilization must be measured by the extent to which they can subsist themselves by the chase and by their herds. Hitherto they have adapted themselves to circumstances, and have neither lost their numbers nor degenerated in character. Whether they can be induced to change their habits is a question which experience must solve. Certainly the Government can do much to promote the result, and it is our duty to try the experiment.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount of the public debt on the 31st of October last was $2,682,593,412.63. The actual debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,651,705,684.63. The interest accruing during the year will be $150,000,000, and the payments on account of principal, $33,691,728, leaving a supposed excess of expenditures over receipts of $86,146. Progress has been made in reducing the army and the military service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General upon the policy of establishing new and cheap mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which has been productive of so much benefit to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE NAVY.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes, including 104 iron-clads, with 3,000 guns, and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 1,000 guns and 12,000 men. The prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been greatly diminished, while the naval force has been purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been restored to the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been reduced. The number of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The Secretary gives a detailed account of navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in Iron water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of favorable consideration. The recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of the organized armies which had been in arms in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department, developing the means and resources employed in the work of further production. The war estimates are reduced from $516,000,000 to $33,000,000, which, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment and reform adopted by the Secretary are fully set forth, and the general efficiency of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our speedily returning to specie payments. Restoration of the currency is the only measure that can save the country from disastrous calamities, and this can be accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities from time to time redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among capitalists of other countries have remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is sure to be paid. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a wide extension among the nations. Our debt is superiorly springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed most widely among the greatest numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the cultivated and grateful love of a people united to the public welfare, and bearing their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, they have given freely of their treasure and of the best body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth. Drawn together in great numbers from all parts of the country to battle for their rights, they have shed their own blood freely to defend and preserve the Union. Their representatives have voted unanimously for all measures deemed necessary to support the public credit, and for the best means of developing the resources of the country and advancing its prosperity. Under the influence of the same principles, they have, in the midst of war, founded institutions of learning and established charities, which are the pride of the present generation, and will be the blessing of those that follow. Resting on a basis so firm, and sustained by a people so generous, so just, so intelligent, and so brave, the credit of the United States is as undying as the love of liberty and the power of truth. Our debt is the debt of the nation, and the nation is abundantly able to pay it. It is a debt due chiefly from us to ourselves. Its discharge is not to impoverish, but to enrich the country. It is not like the debt of other countries, owing a part of it to other governments, which may call for the withdrawal of their capital at the moment when it is most needed for the employment of the people. Our debt is owing to our own citizens, generally, and the time of payment can be extended or postponed according to the ease with which the resources of the country can meet the burden. Excessive taxation would be unwise, and it is not necessary. The entire debt may be extinguished by moderate taxation, and the only difficulty in the way of such taxation arises from the fact that the people have been accustomed to see the money which they have earned scattered with a lavish hand, and they have not yet learned to husband it with care. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within the limit of a single generation, and I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of the most stupendous rebellion on record, we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the speedy and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is conducting good work in the way of diffusing the agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management I refer you to the report of the Commissioner.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost every thing that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign governments, and of the wars that desolate other countries. Apart from the temptation to "entangling alliances" while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony and the restoration of commercial intercourse on a solid basis are subjects of the first importance to our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right," the paramount duty of the hour is to direct all our energies to the development of our internal resources, and to the perfection of those principles and institutions which are to secure to us and our children the greatest good. Still, as the great republic of the world, our example is felt in the influence upon the political movements of other countries. Complications unavoidably arise, which call for the utmost prudence, firmness, and wisdom in their adjustment. Fortunately for us, the treaty-making power is vested in the President, assisted by the Senate, and the principles which govern our relations with foreign powers are well understood. Purity of motive, frankness of intercourse, and a steadfast observance of national faith, are the best guarantees of peace with all the world. Toward all governments which practice these principles the United States will recognize no rights of superiority, will claim no privileges not freely accorded, will submit to no unfriendly interference. Our own example is the source of our confidence that nothing more than this is necessary to secure our just rights and our prosperity. Any departure from these principles, even in the exercise of power conferred by conventional law, or by long usage, would be unwise. Acting on them, we have nothing to fear from the most powerful nation; and in the weakness of others there is no temptation to interference with their affairs. Our duty is to show, by our conduct, that we deserve the confidence which we have asked others to repose in us, and to exhibit the best example of free government for the benefit of those who may need a model.

WOOL IN NOBLE COUNTY, OHIO.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says:—Wool is principally sold this fall at 60 cents per pound, and there has been a good time riding circuit this season after wool, starting out every few weeks, and as often backing out or getting their orders countermanded. Fits and starts seemed to be the most prominent feature in the wool trade here this season, and perhaps wherever there were producers to swindle, first we were offered fifty cents, then rising two to five cents with each successive fit until it has got all the way up to sixty-eight. The under buyers would start out with each offer and try it on a few, to see how it would fit, when on returning home would get orders to stop buying; perhaps, too, when they needed no stopper, for they did not often buy much. In one instance a buyer started out, and in a couple of hours a man started after him, under the wheat line. Some think he was all done to scare the wool rabsers, but they did not scare worth a cent, though it was rather provoking to have to pay from one to two cents more than they had given. Now, in their turn, the producers are holding for an advance, and I hear their just prospects of an increase of from ten to fifteen cents per pound. Many will hold for sixty-five cents, and will probably get it. Some parts of Noble county, I am told, have sold their wool at 70 cents, but I have not learned the fact.

THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTH.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to impose negro suffrage upon the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just remuneration for their labor now guaranteed to them by the laws of the United States; and it is equally clear that good faith requires the payment of the debts contracted by the States and by the people of the United States, while engaged in war against the Government. The repudiation of these debts would be a blot upon the character of the country which could never be effaced. It would be an act of folly, as it would be one of dishonor, for no State could command the confidence of capitalists, whether citizens or foreigners, who refused to pay its honest debts. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, have recently exhibited their determination to meet their own obligations promptly and honorably, and I cannot doubt that the Southern States will follow their example. Their citizens have been impoverished by the war, and many of them are unable to pay their debts at present, but their ability will return with the restoration of peace and prosperity, and common honesty requires that they should acknowledge their indebtedness as a preliminary step to the restoration of their credit. Bankruptcy and repudiation are equally disgraceful to individuals and to States.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by the struggle of the people against the power of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely refrained from all propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government united on principles of right, and it has never consented to impose it on others; and we have constantly followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the influence of its example. Instead of the ordinary limits the chain of lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans constitute the boundaries of the United States. Within these limits we have grown from a confederation of thirteen States, with a population of less than three millions, to thirty-six States, with a population of more than thirty millions. Twice, indeed, honors of the most powerful nations of the earth. The members of the family of nations have twice solemnly recognized the principle that free States are entitled to the right of self-government. Twice my predecessor have had reason to announce to Congress that the United States were not parties on both occasions the remonstrances of the United States were successful. Under the auspices, mainly in his manner, generous to a fault, and always kind and obliging, he soon found himself the center of a group of monarchs, who vied with each other in lavishing upon him the honors of royalty. Whether this was the result of his own peculiar fascinations, however questionable in character, or whether it was the natural consequence of the position which he had attained in the estimation of the world, I will not undertake to decide. He dressed with great taste, in clothing of the most costly and accomplished workmanship, and the ornaments of his person were always brilliant with diamonds, and of a massive gold neck-chain and sumptuous watch-guard, which glittered conspicuously even in the splendid saloons of royalty. He was, moreover, a man of the most astonishing powers of endurance. He would sit down to a game of cards and wine took hold of him, and held him with a firmer grasp than ever. Stimulated by excitement, by the peculiar hushing in which he had been engaged, the irony of play was one of his favorite pastimes. Between 1830 and 1850, he passed in sumptuously furnished gaming rooms, where, in the maddening excitement of play, he sometimes won and lost a thousand dollars at a sitting. Playing moderately was something he could not understand. He would always bet high—very high—and he was the life and soul of the game was always centered in his person. He was, moreover, a man of iron will. He seem to play with the hope of winning, for he was scarcely ever known to draw out. He seemed to think nothing of losing a few thousands a night.

He surrounded himself with a crowd of dissipated parasites, who, for the sake of a meal, were always at liberty to be merry at his expense. A hundred times a night were they served with jellied beef, and thousands of dollars were squandered up in luck and divers bills. In houses of prostitution, also, he was a favorite, and was known to be a liberal patron. The consequence was a welcome guest at all times, for he thought nothing of a bill of a hundred dollars for wine, which was drunk by others.

He keeps a mistress—a fascinating wanton upon whom he lavished money with an unsparing hand. Report says that she was not only mistress of his affections, but of his purse. Her influence was so great that she could, and did, control the disbursements of his money. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that she was always present when he was engaged in the work of squandering, and that she was the possessor of which, while he had the shrewdness to keep his money in his pocket, lacked the character to retain it.—*Cin. Com.*

REPORT OF LIEUT. GENERAL U. S. GRANT, OF THE Armies of the United States--1864-5.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the armies of the United States from the date of my appointment to command the same:

From an early period in the rebellion I had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the forces that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy, and his numerical strength, were far inferior to ours; but as an offset to this, we had a vast territory with a population hostile to the Government to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies.

The armies in the east and west acted independently and without concert, like a bulky man, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use to great advantage his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, reinforcing the army most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large bodies of troops to their homes and do the work of producing, for the support of their armies. It was a question of time when the enemy's resources and resources were not more than balanced by these disadvantages and the enemy's superior position.

From the first, I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people of both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely broken.

The resources of the enemy were the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy; preventing him from using the same troops, directly or indirectly, first one and then another of our armies, and by operating upon exterior lines, to keep us always supplying necessary supplies for carrying on resistance. Second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy, and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal States to the constituted authorities of the country and obedience to the laws of the land.

These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them out. Whether they might have been better carried out or not, is for others, not for the people, who mourn the loss of friends fallen, and who have to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All I can say is, that the best that my judgment dictated has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in the manner believed to be for the best interests of the whole country.

At the date when this report begins the situation of the contending forces was about as follows: The Mississippi river was strongly garrisoned by Federal troops from St. Louis, Missouri, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Arkansas was also held, thus giving the armed possession of all west of the Mississippi, north of that section, and to the mouth of Red river. Not far remote from the river, were held by us, together with a small garrison at and near the mouth of White river, the line of railroad from the vast territory of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas was in the almost undisputed possession of the enemy. From these States he could and did draw supplies and collect conscripts to a considerable extent, and from Texas he received, through Mexico, supplies of all kinds, and large numbers of arms, which were run through the blockade. Along the line of the Arkansas river, and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, we had a force of all arms, in the Shenandoah valley, in the State of Virginia and in the northeastern part of Tennessee, and also confronting our sea-coast garrisons, and holding blockaded ports where the Federal flag could not float.

Those two armies and the cities covered and defended by them, were the last formidable organs of the organization.

Major General W. T. Sherman, who was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies operating between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, and the Department of Arkansas, west of the Mississippi, had the immediate command of the troops in the field operating against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he might deem prudent, and to keep his communications good. The general plan of campaign could upon their war resources. If the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him to the full extent of his force, but while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do so, I did not intend that instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with him the plans of the campaign, as to have left it optional with him to do as then and would execute them to the fullest extent possible.

Major General N. P. Banks, then on an expedition up Red river against Shreveport, Louisiana, was relieved from command by the same appointment to command, was notified by me on the 15th of March of the importance it was to the General Government that Mobile should be taken possible day, and that it is found that the taking of it would occupy from ten to fifteen days, he should go there with sufficient force to take his troops to be absent from their command, he would send them back at the time specified by Sherman. Finally, active operations against the main object of the Red river expedition, that is, the clearing out of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi river, the expedition prove successful, he would hold Shreveport and the Red river valley as far down as he might deem necessary, and return the balance of his troops to the neighborhood of New Orleans, reorganizing the troops, and the acquisition of territory, unless it was to make that then held by him more easily held; that it might be used as a base of operations from which against Mobile; that if certainly would be in troops enough would be obtained to make it by land, in connection with the force under Major General Canby, from the Department of the Gulf. New Orleans would be the point of departure for such expedition; also, that I had directed General Steele to move from Little Rock, Arkansas, as suggested by him. General Banks, in case of a demonstration as steele thought advisable.

On the 1st of March, in addition to the foregoing troops, orders and directions, he was instructed as follows:

"If successful in your expedition against Shreveport, Major General Steele will be ordered to report to General Steele and the navy."

Major General Canby was left entirely with the exception of your hold upon the Rio Grande. This can be held with a force sufficient to defend it from their attention immediately to fortifying their ports at least one half of the force required for this service. Any force you may send to Texas will be at your disposition.

"If by properly fortifying Port Hudson, river, the force to be left with General Canby, and that to Texas can be reduced to ten thousand men, if not to a less number, you can safely add five thousand men to the rest of the territory necessary to hold until active operations can be resumed from the Rio Grande. According to your last return this would give you 45 force of over thirty thousand effective men with which to commence operations. Should you be able to add five thousand men from Missouri, if, however, the force to be left in Texas should be reduced to the territory regarded as necessary to be held possession of, the necessary reinforcements from Missouri, Arkansas, and men of your present command for operations against the troops in Texas, would be greater. You can make from elsewhere, lose no time in making a demonstration, to be followed by an attack upon Mobile Bay, if you find it practicable to do so. Report to Admiral Farragut. This gives him a strong naval force to co-operate with you. You will make your own arrangements with the Admiral for his co-operation. Should you not deem it prudent to move the whole force at once, you will report your views and the plan of the campaign you may adopt, before proceeding to carry it into effect. Should you move your whole force at once, you will leave sufficient force to hold Port Hudson, and the line of the Red river, and to protect the country in the rear of your line of operations, and will order such force as you may deem necessary to operate on the Texas coast, and to hold the country as far inland as may be necessary for the protection of the harbors you may occupy. Should you not deem it prudent to move your

trated in the neighborhood of Winchester, which cost the enemy a considerable number of men. Reconnoissances on the Moneacy, at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, leaving open to the enemy Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. From where I was, I hesitate to give advice further than the movement of troops at Monocacy, Harper's Ferry and Bolivar to cover Washington. Therefore, on the 4th I left City Point to visit Hunter's command, and determine for myself what was best to be done. On arrival there, and after consultation with Gen. Hunter, I started to him the following instructions:

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Md., August 4, 1864—9 P. M.

GENERAL: Your despatches of this morning were without delay in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving open to the enemy Maryland and Pennsylvania, so far as my information extends. I am in the neighborhood of the railroads, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in large force, push boldly, following him and attacking him wherever found; follow him if driven south of the Potomac, as long as it is safe to do so, if it is ascertained that the enemy has left a small force in the Valley of the Shenandoah, then push south with the main force, detaching under a competent commander a sufficient force to look after the raiders, and drive them to their homes. In this latter case, the brigade of cavalry now on their way to join you three other brigades of the best cavalry, numbering, at least, 4,000 men and horses, will be left with you. In the absence of further order, to join you by the main road to Pennsylvania. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing the enemy, it is desirable to break up as much railroad as possible, but this must be done effectually. Time in the matter is regarded as nothing. Pursuit will be made to Mount Jackson. Thus ended this, the enemy's last attempt to invade the North via the Shenandoah Valley. I was now enabled to return the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and the Nineteenth Corps, from Sheridan's army to the Army of the James, and another to Savannah, Georgia, to hold Sherman's new acquisitions on the seaboard, and thus enable him to move without detaching from his force for that purpose.

Reports from various points led me to believe that the enemy had detached three divisions from Petersburg to reinforce Early in the Shenandoah Valley. I therefore sent the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and a force of General Butler's army, on the night of the 14th of August, to threaten Richmond from the north side of the James, to prevent him from sending troops away, and, if possible, to draw back those sent. In this move we captured six pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners, detained those that were under marching orders, and ascertained that but one division, (Kershaw's) of the three reported detached, had gone.

The enemy having embarked a large force from Petersburg to resist this movement the Fifth Corps, General Warren commanding, was moved out on the 18th, for the possession of the Weldon Railroad. During the day he had considerable fighting. To regain possession of the road the enemy made repeated and desperate assaults, but was each time repulsed with great loss. On the night of the 20th the troops on the south side of the James were withdrawn, and Hancock and Gregg returned to the front of Petersburg. On the 25th the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, while at Reams's Station destroying the railroad, were attacked, and after desperate fighting, in which the enemy gave way, and five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy.

By the 12th of September a branch railroad was completed from the City Point and Petersburg Railroad to the Weldon Railroad, enabling us to supply, without difficulty, the army in the vicinity in front of Petersburg.

The extension of our lines across the Weldon Railroad compelled the enemy to do that which that it seemed he could have but few troops north of the James for the defence of Richmond. On the night of the 28th the Tenth Corps, Maj. General Birney, and the Eighteenth Corps, Major General Ord, commanded by Maj. Gen. Butler's army, were crossed to the north side of the James, and advanced on the morning of the 29th, carrying the very strong fortifications and intrenchments below Chapin's farm, known as Fort Harrison, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and the New Market road and line of trenchments. This success was followed by a gallant assault upon Fort Gilmore, immediately in front of the Chapin farm fortifications, in which we were repulsed with heavy loss. Kautz's cavalry was pushed forward on the road to the right of this line, supported by infantry, and reached the enemy's inner line but was unable to get further. The fruits of the fighting thus far, were fifteen pieces of artillery captured from the enemy, and his retreat to Richmond that I determined to hold it. The enemy made several desperate efforts to dislodge us, all of which were unsuccessful, and for which he paid dearly. On the morning of the 30th General Meade sent a division of infantry with a view to attacking the enemy's line if it was found sufficiently weakened by withdrawal of troops to the north side. In this movement advance we captured and held the enemy's works near Poplar Spring church. In the afternoon troops moving to get to the left of the position gained were attacked by the enemy in heavy force, and compelled to fall back until supported by other forces holding the captured line. Our cavalry under Gregg was also attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great loss.

On the 7th of October the enemy attacked Kautz's cavalry north of the James, and drove it back with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the loss of all the artillery—eight or nine pieces. This he followed up by an attack on our intrenched infantry line, but was repulsed with severe slaughter. This might be necessary to hold the reconnoissance was sent out by General Butler, with a view to drive the enemy from some new works he was constructing, which resulted in very heavy loss to us.

On the 27th the Army of the Potomac, leaving only sufficient men to hold its fortified line, moved by the enemy's right flank. The Second Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fifth Corps, with the cavalry in advance and covering our left flank, forced a passage of Hatcher's Run, and moved up the south side of it to the Boydton Plank road, where it struck the enemy's line. At this point we were six miles distant from the South Side railroad, which I had hoped by this movement to reach and hold. But finding the difficulties, and no place prescribing itself for a successful assault by which he might be driven, or lines shortened, I determined to withdraw to within our fortified line. Orders were given accordingly. Immediately upon receiving this report that General Warren had connected with General Hancock, I returned to my headquarters. Early in the afternoon I moved out across Hatcher's Run, in the gap between Generals Hancock and Warren, which was not closed as reported, to make another attack on General Hancock's right and rear. General Hancock immediately faced his corps to meet it, and after a bloody contest drove the enemy within his works, and withdrew that night to his old position.

In support of this movement General Butler made a demonstration on the North side of the James, and attacked the enemy on the Williamsburg road, and also on the New Market road. In the former he was unsuccessful; in the latter he succeeded in carrying a work which was afterwards abandoned, and his forces withdrawn to their former positions.

From this time forward the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, until the spring campaign of 1865, were confined to the defence and extension of our lines, and to offensive movements for the purpose of the enemy's defensive organization, and to prevent his detaching any considerable force to send to Early. By the 10th of February the lines were extended to Hatcher's Run, and the Weldon railroad had been destroyed to Hicksford.

General Sherman, moved from Chattanooga on the 6th of May, with the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded, respectively, by Generals Thomas, McPherson and Schofield, against Johnston's army at Dalton; but finding the enemy's positions at Buzzard Roost, covering Dalton, too strong to be assaulted, General McPherson was sent through Snake Gap to turn it, whilst Generals Thomas and Schofield threatened it in front and on the north. This movement was successful. Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to Resaca, where battle was given on the 14th; he was attacked on the afternoon of May 15th. A heavy engagement ensued. During the night the enemy retreated south. In the battle the rear guard was overtaken near Adairsville, and heavy fighting ensued, which lasted all day, however, he had again disappeared. He was vigorously pursued, and was overtaken at Cassville on the 19th, but, as usual, he made a hasty retreat across the Etowah. Whilst these operations were going on, Generals McPherson and Thomas' army was sent to Rome, capturing it with forts and artillery, and thus gaining the control of the railroad and river. Again Johnston fell back, and took up a position on the Allatoona hills, his left resting on Kenesaw mountain, and his right on the Marietta and New Dallas. Several sharp encounters occurred at this point. The most important was on the 25th, when the enemy assaulted General McPherson at Dallas, but received a terrible and bloody repulse.

On the 4th of June, Johnson abandoned his intrenched position at New Hope Church and retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. He was forced to yield the two last named places and concentrate his army on Kenesaw, where, on the 27th, Generals Thomas and McPherson made a determined but unsuccessful assault. On the night of the 2d of July Sherman commenced moving his army by the right flank, and on the morning of the 3d found that the enemy, in consequence of this movement, had abandoned Kenesaw and retreated across the Chattahoochie.

General Sherman remained on the Chattahoochie to give his men rest and get up stores until the 17th of July, when he resumed his operations, crossed the Chattahoochie, destroyed a large portion of the railroad to Augusta, and drove the enemy back to Atlanta. At this place General Hood succeeded General Johnston in command of the rebel army, and assuming the offensive, delivered battle on the 20th, several successive attacks upon Sherman in the vicinity of Atlanta, the most desperate and determined of which was on the 22d of July. About 11 A. M. of this day the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed. General Logan succeeded McPherson, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, and until he was superseded by Major General Howard, on the 26th, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division.

In all these attacks the enemy was repulsed with great loss. Finding defeat in his every effort to dislodge us from the place, General Sherman, after securing his line of communications across the Chattahoochie at this point, commenced the enemy's left flank upon the Montgomery and Macon roads, to draw the enemy from his fortifications. This he did, forcing Hood to a position upon the north bank of the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, defeating the enemy near Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's, forcing him to retreat in the South, on the 31st of August. Again Sherman pushed forward, and on the 2d of September Atlanta, the objective point of his campaign.

About the time of this move the rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, was sent to the rear of our line of communication in the rear, but was repulsed at Dalton and driven into East Tennessee, whence it proceeded to Kentucky, and to Middle Tennessee and Franklin, and was finally driven south of the Tennessee. The damage done by this raid will not exceed five per cent.

During the partial investment of Atlanta, General Rousseau joined General Sherman with a force of cavalry from Decatur, having made a successful raid upon the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad, and its branches near Opelika. Cavalry raids were also made by Generals Stoneman, Garrard and Stoneman to cut the remaining railroad communications with Atlanta. The first two were successful—the latter disastrous.

General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skilful and brilliant. The history of his flank movements and battles during this campaign will never be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history.

His own report, and those of his subordinate commanders accompanying it, give the details of this campaign more successfully than I can.

He was dependent for the supply of his armies upon a single-track railroad from Nashville to the point where he was operating. This passed the entire distance through hostile country, and every foot of it had to be protected by troops. The cavalry force of the enemy under Forrest, in Northern Mississippi, was sufficiently waiting for Sherman to advance far into the mountains of Georgia to make such a retreat disastrous, to attack, upon a large force, destroy it beyond the possibility of further use, and thus virtually end this dangerous raid, by what he supposed to be a sufficient force to operate against Forrest in West Tennessee. He ordered General Gordon Granger, who was then at Decatur, to send Brigadier General S. D. Sturgis in command of this force to attack him. On the morning of the 10th of June the two forces met—the enemy was beaten, and driven back in utter confusion to Mississippi, a distance of more than one hundred miles, hotly pursued by the enemy. Sturgis, however, the enemy was defeated in detail, and driven back in confusion to Memphis, and his command so demoralized that it was of no further use in the campaign. The persistency with which he followed up this success exhausted him, and he made a season of absolute repairs necessary. In the mean time Major General Smith, with the troops of the army of the Tennessee that had been sent to reinforce Sherman to General Banks arrived at Memphis on their return from Red river, when they had done most excellent service. He was directed by General Sherman to immediately take the offensive against Forrest, with the force at his disposal, and if possible, fall upon and destroy the enemy's cavalry. This he did, forcing Forrest to retreat in confusion, and, after a short pursuit, abandon the pursuit. Smith then moved to Memphis, and, after conference with him in relation to military affairs in that vicinity, I returned to City Point by way of Washington.

On the 7th of August the middle department and the departments of West Virginia, Washington, Susquehanna, and Pennsylvania were the "Middle military division," and Major General Hunter was assigned to temporary command of it.

Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Torbert and Wilson, were sent to Sheridan from the army of the James, and reached him at Harper's Ferry about the 16th of August.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Standing Committees.

The Price to be Put on Mineral Lands.

A PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRAT FOR REPUDIATION.

Senators Sharkey and Alcorn, of Miss., on the Floor.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION TO RETURN HOME.

The Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

The Senate Committees

Will be announced to-morrow. The Finance Committee will be Fessenden, Chairman; Sherman, Ohio; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Morgan, New York; Williams, Oregon, and Guthrie, of Kentucky. Morgan and Williams are in place of Howe and Henderson, who were not appointed in caucus, it is understood, because of their opposition to the National Banking system. Lowe, of Indiana, will be Chairman of the Pension Committee, vice Foster, elected President pro tem. Pomeroy will be Chairman of Public Lands, vice Harlan, resigned. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, succeeds Collamer deceased, as Chairman of the Postoffice Committee. With three exceptions, the Committees will be the same as last session.

Price of Mineral Lands.

The minimum price of mineral lands, under Senator Sherman's bill, will probably be fixed at one hundred dollars per acre.

One Vote for Repudiation.

But one vote, that of Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania, was given against Randall's resolution in the House to-day, declaring against any legislation looking towards the repudiation of the public debt.

The Chaplain of the House.

Rev. C. B. Boynton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was elected Chaplain of the House to-day was formerly a Chaplain in the army.

Movements of Southern Congressmen.

The Clerk of the House to-day received two more credentials from members elect from Mississippi. Governor Sharkey and Alcorn, Senators elect from Mississippi, are on the floor of the Senate, and were introduced to the House by Cowan to a large number of Senators on both sides of the Senate. The Virginia delegation, after consultation, have determined not to wait here upon the action of Congress. They will, therefore, return to their homes immediately. The Tennessee delegation will also leave, but remain here for a time and see if that State cannot be made an exception. They have received assurance that Tennessee's case will be the first that will receive consideration.

The Vacancy on Supreme Bench.

The President has under consideration the question of filling the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Catron, of Tennessee. The circuit is composed of the following States: Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana.

Serenade to Gen. Banks.

General Banks was serenaded to-night, and responded at some length. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the unity of sentiment apparent in Congress against the admission of Southern Congressmen, and approved of the sentiment of the message that treason was crime, and must be punished, and rebellion forever rendered an impossibility. He defended his course in Louisiana, and declared that it had the full approbation of President Lincoln. He thought the future bright for the progress of freedom and humanity, and regarded the President's message as an admirable document.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon, with President *pro. tem*, Mr. Foster, in the chair.

A message was received from the House announcing its organization, and requesting a committee to act with one of its appointment to wait upon the President for his message.

A message was also received from the House announcing the passage of House joint resolution for Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the last resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The resolution was then ordered to lie over.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to act with the House committee on waiting upon the President.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont, in favor of equal rights in reconstructed States.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, took a recess till one o'clock.

On re-assembling, Mr. DOOLITTLE then moved that as the House committee for waiting on the President was not ready, recess be extended until two o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States. Ordered to be printed. The bill leaves the prices blank, but provides that the actual residents and occupants shall be allowed to purchase the lands at the minimum price.

Mr. STEWART offered a bill to define the jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts in the States of California, Nevada and Oregon.

Mr. COWAN presented the credentials of Wm. L. Sharkey and James L. Alcorn, Senators elect from the State of Mississippi.

Mr. COWAN—"I am instructed by these gentlemen to offer these credentials, not having anything about them. I therefore ask that they may lie upon the table and await the further action of this body."

Mr. SUMNER—That's right.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont in favor of equal rights in the lately rebellious States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors in certain cases, providing that, in trials for treason or high misdemeanor committed against the United States by organized military force, no juror shall be adjudged incompetent by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, based upon public rumor, statements in the public journals, or the common talk of the country, provided he will, notwithstanding, impartially try the cause.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill repealing all laws in force in the District of columbia, which make any distinction on account of color, prohibiting the authorities of Washington and Georgetown, and the Levy Court of the county of Washington, from enacting, from time to time, law or ordinance that shall not effect alike, all persons of whatever race or color. The section takes similar action regarding the territories of the United States. Any officer violating such provision is liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve.

At two o'clock the Senate again came to order. At half past two o'clock the President's message was received and read by the Secretary of the Senate, John W. Forney.

At the conclusion of its reading, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, five thousand copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE the Senate adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the memorial of Mr. Deane, contesting the seat of James Brooks, of New York.

On motion the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Rev. Mr. Boynton, Congregationalist, was elected.

On motion of Mr. JENKS, a special committee on a uniform bankrupt law was ordained.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., offered a resolution that the interest on the public debt created during the rebellion ought to be promptly paid. The resolution was adopted.

The message of the President was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The question of printing fifty thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, presented the memorial of A. C. Baldwin, contesting the seat of Mr. Trowbridge, from the Fifth District of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, the House proceeded to the election of a Doorkeeper in place of Stewart in fact finish. He was elected. Mr. Boynton was elected for the present session.

On motion of Mr. CONKLIN, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the office of Provost Marshal General cannot be advantageously dispensed with, and the business thereof turned over to some permanent Bureau of the War Department.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution, which was adopted, that William E. Dodge, claimant of the seat occupied by Samuel Brooks, be entitled to the privilege of the floor.

Pending the decision of the question, Mr. RANDALL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the sense of this House, the public debt created during the late rebellion was contracted upon the faith and honor of the nation, that it is sacred and inviolate, and must and ought to be paid, principal and interest, and any attempt to repudiate, in any manner to impair said debt, should be universally discountenanced by the people, and promptly rejected by Congress if proposed.

This resolution was agreed to—Yeas, 162; Nays, 1.

At this time the message was received and read by Mr. McPHERSON, the Clerk. On the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Mr. Holloway, from both sides of the hall. The message was then submitted to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, following a melancholy precedent, offered a resolution that a committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what action on the part of Congress shall adopt to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the part of the decease of President Lincoln, and that so much of the message as relates to the melancholy event be referred to the said committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to extend the limits of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. MORRELL, it was

Resolved, That when the House adjourn to-morrow, it be till Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

THE HAYTIEN REBELLION.

Cape Haytien Bombarded by the British —Rebels Scattered and their Chiefs Shot—Jeffrard Master of the situation —Cholera at Guadeloupe and Martinique.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The steamer Liberty, from Havana, November 29th, has arrived. She brings news that Cape Haytien has been the scene of its bombardment by the British. The rebels there have scattered, and most of the rebel chiefs have been shot. Six or seven persons who took refuge at the British consulate during the bombardment, were seized by the rebels. General Andrew, with fifty men, surrendered, and Jeffrard is now master of the situation. Most of the property of the late American war vessels during the bombardment.

The triumph of the Government is commented upon by festivities at Port au Prince and Jacmel.

The cholera at Guadeloupe and Martinique has been so fatal that all the vessels from there are refused pratique at St. Thomas.

Despatches from the Island of Hayti, Lord Russell has sent a letter complimenting the Governor General of Cuba for the exemplary manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

FURTHER FENIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queenstown on the 23d, arrived this evening.

The privateer pirate Shenandoah sailed on the 21st for New York.

LONDON, November 23.—Political news unimportant. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to six per cent.

The merchants of Paris and Havre are adopting a memorial to the Emperor on the Spanish-Chilian affair.

Violent gales have occurred in England, with great damage to shipping.

The following is a summary of the steamship's items:

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 29th of December.

A Dublin telegram of the evening of the 20th, to the *Morning Post*, says that Pigeon House Fort, commanding Dublin Bay, has been garrisoned since the 18th by a large military detachment. All the guards have been doubled, and the guns double shotted, and the men are held under arms all night and all day. On the 20th four General officers were in the fort, and the gates and bridges were closed.

The case of O'Leary was admitted to bail is regarded as an indication that only the chiefs will be prosecuted.

The *Morning Post* publishes a circumstantial account of a duel recently fought near that city, in which an American Fenian rebel, William Brown, was second for the principals, and received a slight wound in the hip. The story is vouched for as authentic, and is said to have been published up till Brown started for New York, which he did on the 18th. His antagonist was a Liverpool anti-Fenian.

FRANCE.—A bulletin has been published, officially stating that the effective reduction of the French army amounts to 40,000 men, and that the ultimate economy for the budget for 1867 will be between twelve and fifteen millions francs.

It was reported that the Minister of War was preparing a reduction of the navy, whereby a saving of four millions would be effected.

Victor Emanuel delivered his speech at the opening of Parliament. He said the force of Italy would settle the questions pending between Italy and Sardinia.

DENMARK.—The time stipulated for the continuance of the occupation of the Telegraph to America, via Greenland, &c., in the Danish contract, is three years, not two years, as reported by the Scotia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Cotton; sales on Monday and Tuesday of 12,000 bales—including 2,000 to importers; opened steady and closed flat and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS—Market quiet.

Breadstuffs very dull. Flour unsaleable at a decline. Wheat local trade. Corn declined 2d; mixed held. Provisions quiet. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Bacon declined 2. Butter 1s. Cheese 1s. Tallow quiet. Refined firmer; refined 3s 6d@3s 6d.

LONDON.—Wheat very heavy. Flour unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee, with an upward tendency. Rice and tallow dull.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton: Sales yesterday and to-day 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market closed yesterday, and closes nominal to-day.

Breadstuffs quiet but downward.

Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon dull; no sales. Lard dull and nominal.

LONDON, November 24.—Consols closed at 89¾@90 for money and 90@90¼ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 82¾; five-twenties, 1865, 82¾; ten-forties 78¾@79¼.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

Hoffman, Democrat, Elected Mayor.

NEW YORK, December 5.

The election in New York city passed off quietly yesterday, no rows or mutineers being reported. The following is the vote: Hoffman (Tammany Dem.), 32,955; Roberts (Republican), 23,421; Hecker, (Citizen's Association and Mozart Dem.), 10,089; Ganther, (German and McKean Dem.), 6,991. Hoffman is elected by a majority of 1,534.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Surrogate of St. Lawrence county, New York, upon the estate of the late Hon. Preston King.

A thorough sanitary survey of the city of New York is to be immediately made.

Hon. Alexander H. Jones, of the Sixth North Carolina District, is in Washington. He says he can take the oath, never having aided the rebellion, but, on the contrary, having been imprisoned in Castle Thunder for loyalty to the Union.

It is probable Congress will adjourn from today until Monday next, partly in consequence of the National Thanksgiving, but chiefly to give the Speaker time to appoint the Committees, which this term requires unusual deliberation.

Horace Maynard publishes a note explaining his attempt to be heard yesterday. He considered it his duty to make his presence known to the House, as he had not been recognized by the Clerk.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington special says the Senate Committees are organized. A strong Committee has been appointed on the District of Columbia matrimonies, Messrs. Morrel Wade and Sumner.

South Carolina Legislature.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Charleston archives say that the South Carolina Legislature reassembled on Tuesday last, and proceeded to count the vote for Governor, which stood 9,726 for J. L. Orr and 9,186 for Wade Hampton. There was no opposition to the election of W. J. Porter as Lieutenant Governor, his name having been on both State tickets.

There is some question respecting the reassembling of the late Convention to perfect certain work for which the Legislature is incompetent, Gen. Sickles is said to be in communication with Governor Perry on the subject, but the latter is in favor of deferring it until after the inauguration of the Governor elect. It is understood that the business of the session will be strictly local, unless Congress admits the South Carolina delegation to their seats.

The prospect of their exclusion creates much feeling and some bitterness.

Senator for the Short Term.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 5.—John Pool, of Berlin county, a Union man, was elected United States Senator to-day for the short term.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., December 5.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill repealing the act allowing transfers of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson to West Virginia.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1865.

Business was not very active yesterday. The demand for the leading articles was only on a moderate scale. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to notice. The transactions were in a local way, and the amount of business done was about the settlement yesterday was the issuing of the President's message. The COMMERCIAL was ahead, as usual on such occasions. This document will no doubt attract a large share of attention. The synopsis contained in yesterday's paper from Olean gave general satisfaction: it was the first intimation the steamboatmen had of what was coming. Activity was the order of the day on the wharf. On Monday next a much larger amount of currency is necessary, urges a curtailment of what our bankers and merchants all feel is even now too much an amount to answer the requirements of business. Should the authorities think proper to issue of paper in some shape, and it will probably be in the form of promissory notes, checks marked good, or possibly by extending and systematizing the present plan of bank drafts on eastern cities, which our banks are now compelled to resort to in order to supply the debit of currency.

It will require time, and possibly some such financial embarrassment as we continually the panic will prevail, that the currency being *totally secured*, the amount will be best controlled by the actual necessities of the country.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 5—SS. Nicholas, 15; Maple Shade, 5; Griffin, 5; Diamond, 15; Caldwell, 5; Sir Dimlock, 15; Excelsior, 5; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 5; Copplander, 15; Sugar Creek, 5; Eldorado, 10; Mingo, 15; Junction, 15.

Our latest from Oil City report five and a half feet water at Reed point and rising, with warm weather.

THE Allegheny rise had not reached the city last evening. It will be along this morning, when there will be a scattering out among the boats that have been waiting for a rise.

THE following boats are preparing to leave as soon as the water will permit: Peerless, Hyndi, Virginia, Griffin, Saint, Oil City; Leclair No. 2, Kelly, Oil City; Petrolia, Colby, Oil City; Hauna, Oil City; Echo, No. 5, Gordon.

THE splendid passenger steamer Forest City, Captain Gordon, leaves this day at noon for Oil City and intermediate ports. This boat has fine accommodations and attentive officers. Mr. Bunting does the honors of the office.

THE splendid packet Lorena, Capt. S. Shuman, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans this day. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat has no superiors. The first clerk is Capt. Chas. Wilkins, one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port.

THE splendid packet, Argonaut No. 2, Capt. H. G. Richmond, leaves this day positively for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner, and stands A No. 1 of her class. Capt. Richmond will be found careful and attentive, while the first clerk, E. M. Adams, will see that passengers have the best of attention, whilst our old friend Mike Welch, has still some of those superior cigars on hand.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS.—Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn that the first-class packet London, Captain M. A. Cox, leaves this day for Cairo and St. Louis. In the superior facilities for passage on board, so that her departure is certain. Those who have taken the London before, will join in flattering terms of her appointments. It could not well be otherwise, so long as Cox has charge, and our gentlemanly friend Phil Coe does the finishing.

THE splendid steamer Lee Leoti, Capt. Campbell, leaves this day for Louisville. This boat is well known in Louisville. This boat is well found in every respect, and offers the best accommodations to passengers on that way. Capt. Campbell is an officer of large experience, and will see that passengers have the best. The clerk is our old friend Captain Christ, an officer who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE mammoth steamer Nevada, Capt. Evans, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. To persons wishing to go quickly to any point on the Ohio river, this boat stands at the head of her class, while her officers are noted for attention to passengers. The office is in charge of Captain James Mellon, one who understands how things ought to be conducted.

HO! FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH.—The first class packet, Silver Cloud No. 2, Captain J. R. Conway, leaves this day positively for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. This boat has her freight all on board, and is only waiting on the water, which will soon be up to the wharf. From the well known reputation of Captain C. Matthews will accommodate you by calling on board.

The fine passenger steamer Ontario, Capt. Harton, is announced for St. Louis this day at noon. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of officers well known to the public for the best of attention. Persons going that way will bear this in mind.

The splendid passenger steamer Yorktown, Capt. W. J. Hedges, leaves daily for Cairo and St. Louis. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands A No. 1, and the first clerk, Alfred Pierpont, will be found in the office.

TO THE RIVERMEN.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,

No. 21 Diamond,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND

PRODUCE MERCHANT.

BOAT STORES,

STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.

P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the Produce and Groceries of GREEN VEGETABLES in short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. no30-6m

THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Incorporated under the General Mining Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

Divided into 30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

Reserved for Working Capital 5000 Shares.

For Contingent Fund.....2500 Shares.

OFFICERS:

President—NICHOLAS MUHLEISEN. } Pittsburgh
Treasurer—CHARLES SEIBERT. } Pittsburgh
Secretary—CHRISTIAN SEIBERT. }

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

LORENZ HOFFMANN, Webster, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL BUSINESS SUPERINTENDENT:

T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS:

Nicholas Schneider, Joseph Reymann,
Charles Seibert, Philip Eschenauth,
Lorenz Hoffmann, Joseph Seibert,
T. Boswell Phillips, Jacob Dieck.

The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who desire to make a profitable investment, the following report of its property, viz:

The tract of land owned by the Company contains 191 acres and seventy-three (73) perches, strict measure, of the valuable coal, coke and mineral lands, situate, lying and being in the township of Carroll, Washington county, and United States Land District of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Monongahela river, in the third pool of the slack water, and about forty (40) feet above water level.

The land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most valuable character, the upper vein being three (3) feet, the lower one is five and a half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already entries and chambers driven and made, to the depth of one hundred (100) feet.

The following dispatches were received at the Exchange to-day:

BOSTON.—There is a fair New England business. No change in prices.

PROVIDENCE.—Trade is dull; prices are about the same.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market is unsettled and rather more active to-day.

BALTIMORE.—Market quiet but steady, at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO.—Market weak and inactive.

CINCINNATI.—Trade very quiet.

ST. LOUIS.—Business unusually dull.

LOUISVILLE.—Trade quite active. Prints and sheetings unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, at 9@9½. Gold without decided change, opening at 138, advancing to 138¼, declining to 138, and closing firmer at 138¼ asked. United States 6s, 5-20 coupons, 92, 10½; do do registered, 90¾; 7-30s, 104 asked. Certificates, 99¾ asked. Compound interest notes, new issue 97⅞; North Carolina 6s, 60. Reading, 91¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 39½; do. preferred, 69½; Rock Island, 107¾; Fort Wayne, 104½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton dull, heavy and unsettled for middling; for other qualities dull, heavy and unsettled and 1@1c lower; sales 2,000 @ 39 for Extra State, $8 90@9 40 for fancy brands, market closing heavy at $9 10@9 40 for Ohio; Western $8 90@9 40. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower at $1 70 for Milwaukee Club, $1 80@1 85 for Chicago Spring, $1 90@1 95 for Amber Iowa, $2 05@2 10 for Amber Illinois. Corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 60,000 bushels at 90@91c for new mixed Western, 92@93c for old do, and 94@95c for yellow. Oats dull and heavy at 60@61c for Ohio and Canada. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls at $25 25@25 50 for mess, $20 25@20 50 for prime mess, $20 25@20 50 for prime, $20 25@20 50 for mess for January, $20 for prime do, $20 for mess for February, $20 for prime do, and $20 for mess for March. Lard heavy at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Whiskey dull and declining; sales 200 bbls at 98@99c for State. Freights steady at 1@1c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Flour continues dull and prices nominal. Wheat is dull and prices have declined to $1 70@1 75 for prime old red, $1 80@1 85 for prime white, and $1 90@2 00 for new. Corn continues dull at 84@85c for new. Oats are dull and prices nominal at 58@59c in elevator. Rye is dull at 86@87c for prime. Barley and grass seeds unchanged and prices, to a great extent, nominal. The demand is fair for butchers, and small sales are made at $9 75@10 75, gross; packers are not buying. Hogs continue active and prices have declined 5@10c per hundred. Most sold in quiet at $8 25@8 50, bulk of sales at $8 25@8 40. Receipts, 3,000 head. Sheep are in moderate demand and prices unchanged. Lard is offered at 20c for prime city, without finding buyers. Green meats are dull and nominal at 12½@13c for shoulders, 14½@15c for sides, and 17c for hams. Bacon is dull and prices closed lower. Land is offered at 20c for prime city, without finding buyers. Corn whiskey steady at 97c@$1 per gal. Gold 147½. Weather cloudy; thermometer 34.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, nominal and held. No. 1 at $1 70 for Milwaukee, $1 80@1 85 for Chicago Spring, $1 90@1 95 for Canada, $2 10@2 20 for Amber Iowa, $2 12@2 15 for Amber Illinois. Corn firm at 75c. Oats dull; no demand. Barley, no sales. Canada, $1 00. Rye 90@95c. Pork, new mess, $25 00; $20. Dressed Hogs dull at 8c. Lard, 20c. Whisky nominal.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, December 5.—Flour: superfine extra $5 30@5 40; Extra, $5 50@5 60; Fancy, $5 70@5 75. Wheat: Canada, $2 07@2 10; No. 1 Canada wheat, $2 02@2 05; Western, $2 75@3 00. Oats and Barley, no sales.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, December 5.—Flour: XX, $7 50@7 75; XX $6 50@6 75; Extra, $5 75@6 00; Superfine, $5 50@5 75. Wheat, $1 45@1 50 fall; spring, $1 39@1 39. Barley, 69@70c. Oats, 34@35c. Peas, 80@83c. Rye, none.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 5.—Wheat, quiet and unchanged; sales of new white Michigan at $1 78, new amber at $1 74@1 75. Corn, nor offered for sale. No. 1, and 46½ for new. Oats, unchanged.

Boston Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, December 5.—Prices of mining stocks held in Boston to-day: Pewabic, 75; Quincy, 75; Franklin, 36; Hancock, 15; Huron, 5; Isle Royal, 15; Minnesota, 16; Quincy, 58; Rockland, 3½; Bay State, 11 dull.

There is no change to note as regards prices or demand. Sales of 10 bbls at 50@55c.

RYE.—The market was steady but not very active; sales 11 bonds at the scales at 87@90c for No. 1 and 84@87c for No. 2.

BUTTER.—The market was not active; buyers are not disposed to pay prices high enough to supply their immediate wants. They don't seem to have confidence in the present prices. Sales 100 bbls principally with small sales at 28, 30@35c.

CHEESE.—The market has remained no change for some days. A general dullness has been perceptible; the supply falling far short of the demand. Sales 21 boxes Goshen at 19½c.

COOKING.—The market remains steady, with a good demand for the various grades of Rice suitable for home purposes. COFFEE.—Sales of 100 new mixed at 40@43c, 9 bbls prime Rio at 43c, and 100 bags Laguayra at 43@44c. MOLASSES.—Porto Rico held at $1 10. NEW ORLEANS, $1 20. SYRUPS range from 80@85c. SUGAR.—Sales of 50 hhds sold in a retail way at 13@16c. REFINED SUGAR sold at 21@22c. COFFEE 26 @ 30c, Rio.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1865.

Business in the oil way was more active than the previous day. The sales were principally local trade for present and future delivery. The rates paid were various, the raw material ranging from 20@ 20c without package. The oil men were generally in a good humor yesterday. The rise reported in the Allegheny will enable a large amount of oil to reach the market during the next ten days: they are all getting in order to take advantage of the rise. Among them were the Peerless, Urilla, Leclair No. 2, Petrolia and Echo No. 2. Our latest from Oil City reports six feet water, and rising with the mild weather. This rise may be looked for to-day. The supply of oil in the market is not large, but is steadily on the increase. Yesterday's receipts exceeded 4,000 bbls. The sales will probably reach near that amount. The ruling prices for Crude were, bulk to arrive, 19½@20c; delivered, 20@20½c; packages included, 20@20½c. Refined Oil was steady. Local trade active. Buyers would like to establish lower figures; but are not disposed to give way, hence we have few sales to note. Another cargo is now under negotiation, but had not progressed sufficiently to report able. The supply in the market is not large. Refined at 45@46c for prime white. Naphtha was steady at 18@19c. Benzine dull and nominal at 25@30c for prime. Crude, 19@20c; and can be had for less. Lubricating oils, as to grade, are offered in bond, 60@70c. Pork heavy and firmer at 30@30½ for mess, and 28@28½ for prime mess. Beef, 16@16½ for prime mess; 20@25 for mess for January. Bacon, 16@16½ for shoulders, 19@19½ for sides. Hams, 19@20c. Lard, 19@19½ for prime steam. Butter, 35@40c for choice. Cheese, 19@20c. Eggs, 40@45c. Whisky, 98@99c for State. Coffee, 40@43c for Rio. Sugar, 14@16c. Molasses, 80@85c for Porto Rico held at $1 10. New Orleans, $1 20. Syrups, 80@85c. Rice, 10@12c. Coal, 14@15c. Tallow, 13@14c. Candles, 25@30c. Soap, 10@12c.

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Name.	*From.*	*For.*	*Date.*
Hecla	Liverpool	Boston & N. Y.	Nov. 22
City of N. Y.	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 22
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Nov. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 22
Asia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25

TO DEPART.

China	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Jay Cooke	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 6
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 9
City Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
FOR HAVANA.—SAILING DAY.		FOR NEW ORLEANS.	
Marlposa	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 6
North Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Evening Star	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 9
Liberty	New York	Havana	Dec. 13
Alabama	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. 1y28-1y

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fannie Flow	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Kremlack	Rodgers	Oil City.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Fannie Graham	Lovett	Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2	Lovett	Cincinnati.

RIVER NEWS.

The Fannie Graham left for Zanesville on time with a good trip.

WATER.—The Allegheny has risen one inch. There is a good boating stage of water in the Monongahela. Yanks three feet one inch and stationary.

Late dispatches from Oil City report the river falling fast and only 18 inches in the channel.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.,

CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

Reliable Securities, subject to pay Losses.....$600,000.

DIRECTORS:

John S. Taylor,	Wm. Glenn,
Samuel Davis, Jr.,	Robert Mitchell,
Alex. Smith,	T. H. E. Allen,
Joseph Trounstine,	Lewis Wald,
E. P. Cox.	

Represented by Capt. JAS. W. BATCHELOR.

Office, 26 West Third street.

Large Securities! Fair Rates! Prompt Payment!

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire also, Marine and Inland Policies, on hulls and cargo, issued on the most favorable terms.

N. B. This Company is prepared to take Fire and Inland Risks to any extent required.

JOHN S. TAYLOR, President.
JAS. G. BALDWIN, Secty. no30-3m

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT

OF ALL KINDS IS MADE BY THE

TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1st, (gross) $587,592 19.

Policies issued for any term from $500 to $10,000 with $3 to $50 weekly compensation—for any term from one month to five years—at premiums ranging from $3 to $60 per year. A policy thus insures against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times, by railroad, steamboat or otherwise.

Office at Indicator Insurance Company in America. Applications received and policies issued by

J. G. MacCONNELL, Agent,
No. 92 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no28-3m

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings and other buildings; Factories, Household Goods and stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. RHODES,
JOHN F. PAMPE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. CORNER,	JAS. CUNNINGHAM,
P. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**CAPITAL ALL PAID U